New Laws of the United States.

New Laws of the United States,

PASSED BURING THE CIRST RESSION OF THE THURTYSECOND COLORISS.

An Act authorizing Imported Goods Wares, and Merchandite, Entered and Bended for Warebonsing in
pursuance of law, to be Exported by certain routes to
Peries of these in Stexes.

Be it reacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That any imported goods in the original paceages which shall have been duly entered and bonded, in
pursuance of the warehousing act of sixth of August,
sighteen hundred and forty six may be withdrawn from
werehone at any time within two years from the original
importation, for immediate exportation, without payment
of dialies, under the provisions of the act aforesaid, to
Chibushia, in Mexico by the routes designated in the
first section of the act of third of March, eighteen hundred and forty five, or by such other routes as may be
designated by the Secretary of the Ireasury; and likewise, that any imported merchandise duly entered and
bonded at Poht Isabel, in the collection district of
Brance de Santiago, or imported and bonded at any other
port of the United States, and transported thence in
bond, and duly re-warehoused at Poot Isabel, is purrusance of the provisions of the warehousing has of Augreat right, eighteen hundred and forty-six, may be withdrawn from warehouse at any time wighin two years from
the dice of original importation into life district of
the immediate exportation, without payment of duties
made the provisions of the warehousing act aforeadd to
posts and places in Mexico, by land or water, or partly
by hand and partly by water, or by such route as may be
designated by the Secretary of the Trassury.

See 2. And be it further enacted That any importation withsub-payment of duties. In pure and of the provisions of
the watehousing law of siare of August should be transhiped inland,
these to San Antonio, in said Sate, and from the forecompared to the duties of the public revenue.

See 3. An

Camp at Markon's, its lines from Smyrna, i.e., Betechment, Brevet Capt. H. F. Carke, Second Artillery,
Commander,
Fort Capron, Indian River, Fa., One company Second
Artillery, First Lieut. J. M. S. Taylor, Second Artillery,
Commander,
Key West Berracke, Key West one company First
Artillery, Capt. J. Vedges, First Artillery, Commander,
Eost Reyers, 140 miles from Tampa, three companies
First Art liery, Brovet Lieut. Col. J. H. Winder, First Artillery, Commander,
Fort Mesde, 46 tailes from Tampa one company of the
Third and two of the Second Artillery, Brevet Captain
S. K. Dawon, First Artillery, Commander,
Fort Brooke Tampa, Florida Detachment, Brevet Brigadier General T. Childs, First Artillary, Commander,
Barrackas Barracks, Pensacola harbor, Fiorida, one
company, First Artillery, Commander,
New Orleans Barracks, Pensacola harbor, Fiorida, one
company, First Artillery, Brevet Lt. Col. & Nauman, First Artillery,
Provent L. Col. & Nauman, First Artillery,
Commander—in sammer quarters at East Fascagoula La.
Batton Rouge Barracks, Baton Rouge, La. one company,
First Artillery, Brevet Lt. Col. L. B. Webster, First

orters.

c. 4. And be it further ensoted. That ne goods, wares, me rehandles, exported cut of the limits of the United tes, according to the provisions of this act, shall be unfurly landed or brought into the United States;

four hundred deliars.

See 5. And he it further enseited. That all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of the firegeing ast, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved August 30, 1852

An act to provide for a tri-monthly mail from New Or-leans to Vera Cruz, via Tampico, and back, in steam-

leans to Vers Cruz, via Tampico, and back, in steamvescels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assemble A. That the Postmaster General be and he is heroby authorized and directed to enter into a contract for a
term of five years, and for a sum not exceeding one hundrest thousand soliers a year, with such person or persons
as may effer sufficient and satisfactory security, after due
public notice, for the transportation of the mails of the
Batted States, upon the best terms for the United States,
three times a month from New Orleans, via Tampico, to
Yers Cruz and back, in a team-vessels of not less than
eight hundred tons butthen, of the best form of construction adapted to war purposes and to the navigation of
the Bowthern waters, the same to be ready in the shortest
possible time.

Approved August 30, 1852.

THE NEWSTAPER POSTAGE LAW.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the postage up in all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States now charged, shall be as follows, to wit—Each newspaper, periodical, unscaled circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three cances in weight, thall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent; and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional cance, at the office where the same is mailed, and evidence of such payment is furnished to the office of delivery in such manner as the Post Office Department shall by general regulation proceribe, one half of said rate only thall be charged. Newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one ounce and a half, when circulated in the State where published, shall be charged one half of the rates before mentioned: Provided, That small newspapers and periodicals, published mouthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than stateen octavo pages each, when sent in stude packages weighing at least eight ounces, to one address and prepaid by sifteney postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half of auch package would exceed that amount. The postage can all transient matter shall be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, or shall be charged double the rates first above mentioned.

See, 2 And be it further enacted, That books, bound contend mailable matter, and shall be charged by with

stamps or otherwiss, or shall be charged double the rates first above mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be ohargeable with posings at one cent an ounce for all distances under three thousand miles, and two cents an ounce for all distances ever three thousand miles, to which fifty per cent shall be added in all cases where the same may be sent without being prepaid, and all printed matter chargeable by weight thall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each nettal subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same free of postage. The publisher one weily newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published, one copy thereof free of postage.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no newspaper, periodical, magazine, or other printed paper or matter, shall be entitled to be sent at the rates of postage in this act specified, unless the following conditions be observed: First, it shall be sent without any cover or wrapper; or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter contained therein may be determined without removing such wrapper. Second, There shall be no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the mane and address of the person to when it is to be sent. Third, There shall be no paper or other thing enclosed in or with such printed paper; and if these conditions are not complied with, such printed matter shall be subject to letter postage; and all matter sent by mail from one part of the United States to another, the postage of which is not fixed by the previously notified that his publication is not taken out of the office to which it is sont

Sec. 5. And he it further escated. That so much of the second section of the act entitled "An act to modify and reduce the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and lifty one, as relates to the postage or free circulation or transmission of newsparres, periodicals, and other printed matter, and all other provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

See. 6. And be it further evacted. That when a list of uncalled for letters shall be published in any newspaper printed in any fereign language, said list shall be published in such newspaper having the language distribution within the range of delivery of said office.

Approved £ ugust 50, 1852.

Statement showing the military posts now occupied by the troops, their several garrisons, and the names of their commandants, turnished in roply to a letter of Hen. George Briggs, of the House of Representatives, to the Secretary of War, dated August 6, 1852:—

presentatives, to the Secretary of War, dated August 6, 1852:—
Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Ma., one company Third Regiment Artillery, Brev. Lieut. Cot. M. Buske, Third Artillery, Commander.
Fort Prebie, Portland harbor, Ma., one company Third Regiment Artillery, Erev. Major R. Anderson, Third Artillery, Commander.
Fort Constitution, Portsmouth harbor, N. H., one company Chird Regiment Artillery, liev. Lieut. Cot. J. M. Washington, Third Artillery, Commander.
Fort Haependence, Boston harbor, Mass., two companness Third Regiment Artillery, Erev. Maj. F. O. Wyse. Third Artillery, Commander.
Fort Admin, Newport harbor, He. L., (three commander Third Regiment Artillery, Co. W. Gates, Third Artillery, Commander.
Fort Trumbul. New London harbor, Comm., one company Third Regiment Artillery, Brev. Cot. F. S. Beiton, Third Artillery, Commander.
Fort Machines, Machinac. Mich., one company Fourth Artillery, Commander.
Fort Regiment Artillery, Brev. Major T. Williams, Fourth Artillery, Commander.

try, Commander.

REMARKS.

1. The strength of the several garrisons, owing to the ordinary casualties of service, (deaths, descritons, discharges, &c.) is continually changing. A fair estimate of the force would probably be attained by averaging at forty men, the companies stationed on the Northern lakes, the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the Upper Mississippi, and at posts near the western frontiers of Iowa, Misseuri, and Arkansas. For the posts on the Oregon and Samm Fé routes in Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon, sixty men per company would be a fair average.

2. The foregoing statement embraces only the pesitions actually occupied by the troops. For de-

Regiment Artillary, Brev. Major T. Williams, Fourth Artillier y Commander.
Fort Brady, Sault de Sie Marle, Mich., one company Fourth Regiment Artillery. Brev Capt. G. W. Getty, Fourth Artillery. Commander.
Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y., one company Fourth Artillery. Capt. J. P. McCoun, Fourth Artiller.
Commander.

ment Artillery, Brev, Major S. C. Ridgely, Fourth Artillery, Cemmander,
Milliary Academy, West Point, Cadets and Rogineers,
Capsain H. Brewerton Rogineers Commander,
Fort Columbus, New York harber one company
Fourth Artillery, Bravet Col. J. L. Gardner, Yourth Artillery, Commander,
Fort Mamilton, New York Hurber, one company
Fourth Artillery, Sevent Artillery, Commander,
Fort Stamiton, New York Hurber, one company
Fourth Artillery, Brevet Major W. Williams, Fourth Artillery, Cammander,
Fort Striffin Delaware River Pa., one company Fourth
Artillery, Captain J. Roberts, Second Artillery, Commander,
Cathick Sarracks, Carlisia, Pa., Carairy Depot, Bravet

mander.
Carlicle Barracks, Carlicle Pa. Cavalry Depot, Brave.
Licut, Col. P. S. George Cooke, Second Dragoons, Con-

Lieut, Col. P. S. George Cooke, Second Dragoons, Commander
Fort Mollenry, Baltimore harber, Mal., one company
First Artillery, Brevet Lieut. Col. F. Payior, First Artillery, Commander
Fort Washington, Potomae River, Md., two companies Fourth Artillery, Brevet Major J. B. Scott, Fourth Artillery, Commander.
Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va., three companies Second Artillery, Brevet Major den. J. Bankhoad, Second Artillery, Brevet Col. J. Mauroe, Second Artillery, Brevet Col. J. Mauroe, Second Artillery, Brevet Col. J. Mauroe, Second Artillery, Commander.
Gastle Pinchney, Charleston Harboy, S. C., one company Record Artillery, Servet Major J. P. Roland, Second Prochaes, Charleston Harboy, S. C., one company Record Artillery, Servet Major J. P. Roland, Second Artillery, Brevet Major J. P. Roland, Second Prickers, Commany Record Artillery, Revet Major J. P. Roland, Second Prickers, Revet Major J. P. Roland, Second Artillery, Revet Major J. P. Roland, Revet Major J. P. Roland, R

lery, Commander.

Unatile Prochey. Charleston Harbor. H. C., one company Second Artillery. Brevet Major J. F. Roland, Second Artillery, Commander.

Camp at New Emyran, Florida, one company Second Artillery, Servet Major A. Lowd, Second Artillery, Com-

mander.
Camp at Sherion's, ten miles from Smyrna, Fa., De-techment, Brevet Capt. H. S. Clarke, Second Artiflery.

Batton Rouge Barracks, Baton Rouge, La., one compa

ny, Fl.st Artiflery, Brevet Lt. Col. L. B. Webster, First Artiflery, Commander—in summer quarters at Fast Pas-cagonia, La.

cagenia, La.

Newport Burracks, Newport, Kentucky, recrniting depot, Captain N. C. Macrae. Third Inlantry, Commander.

Fort Ripley, near mouth of crow Wing, Upper Missisiph one company, Sixth Infantry, Capt. J. B. S. Told, Sixth Infantry, Commander.

Fort Spelling, near Falls of Saint Authony, Mianesota, one company. Sixth Infantry, Erevet Major S. Woods, Sixth Infantry, Commander.

Sixth Infantry, Commander.

Fort Bodge, forty tales from Boonsborough. Iowa, one company, Sixth Infantry, Brevet Colonel F. Lee, Sixth Infantry, Commander.

Fort Learnie, Oregon route, one company, Sixth Infantry, Captain W. S. Ketchum, Sixth Infantry, Comfantry, Captain W. S. Ketchum, Sixth Infantry, Com-

Fort Learney, Oregon route, one company, Sixth Infantry, Captain W. S. Ketchum, Sixth Infantry, Commander.

Fort Kearney, Oregon route, one company Sixth Infantry, Captain H. W. Wharten Sixth Infantry, Commander.

Fort Leavenworth. Missouri five hundred miles above 8t. Louis, four companies, one of the First Dragoons, one of the Fourth Artillery and two of the Sixth Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel B. L. Beall, First Dragoons, Commander—on an expedition to the South pass of the Rocky Mountains.

Fort Scott, on the Malmelon, west of Missouri, one company, Sixth Infantry, Brevet Major A. Cady, Sixth Infantry, Commander.

Fort Atkinson, crossing of Arkansas Santa Fe route, one company, Sixth Infantry, Brevet Captain S. P. Buckner. Sixth Infantry, Commander.

Jefferson Barracks, near St Louis, Mo., two companies Rifles and one company Third Artillery, Brev. Brig. Gen N. S. Clarke, Sixth Infantry, Commander. On expedition to south pass Rocky Mountains.

Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, three companies Seventh Infantry, Major G. Andraws, Seventh Infantry, Commander.

Fort Smith, Arkansas, one company Seventh Infantry,

Commander.
Fort Smith, Arkansas, one company Seventh Infantry,
Col. H. Wilson, Seventh Infantry, Commander.
Fort Towson, near Deaksville, Ark., one company Seventh Infantry, Brev. Major D. P. Whiting, Seventh Infantry, Cammander.

venta intanty, Brev. Major D. P. Whiting, Seventh Infantry, Commander.

Fort Washita, near mouth of False Washita, one company Seventh Infantry, Brev. Major T. H. Holmes, Seventh Infantry, Commander.

Fort Arbuekle, Wild Horse Greek, seventy miles west of False Washita, two companies Seventh Infantry, Brev. Major J C Henshaw. Seventh Infantry, Commander.

Fort Brown Brownsville. Texas, two companies Fourth Artillery, First Lieut. H. M. Whiting, Fourth Artillery, Commander.

Commander.
Ringgold Barrocks, Rie Grande City, Texas, two companies Seventh Infantry, Brev. Major G. R. Paul, Seventh Infantry, Cemmander.
Fort McIntosh, Eavedo, Texas, two companies First Intantry, Captain S. Burbank, First Infantry, Commander.

anies Fifth Infantry, Col. G. Loomis, Fifth

Post on Clear Fork of Brases River, Texas, five com-panies Fifth Infantry, Brevet Cot. H. A. Waite, Fifth Infantry, Commander.

Post on San Saba River, Texas, five companies Eighth Infantry, Major P. Marrison, Eighth Infantry, Com-

Post on Sansaba River, Texas, ave companies Eighth Infantry, Major P. Morrison, Eighth Infantry, Commander.

Post on North Branch Concho River, five companies Righth Infantry, Brevet Brig. Gen. John Earland, Eighth Infantry, Commander.

Post on North Fork of Liano River, Texas, four companies First Infantry, Lieut, Col. H. Baintridge, First Infantry, Commander.

Post on Las Moras River, Texas, two companies First Infantry, Revet Major J. H. Lamotte, First Infantry, Commander.

Fort Oreghan. Hamilton Creek, Texas. Detachment, Lieui. T. Fish. Eighth Infantry, Commander.

Fort Ewell, Nucces River, one hundred and fifty miles from Corpus Christin seven Companies Ridges. Brevet Col. W. W. Loring, Ridge. Commander.

Fort Union, More River, New Mexico, one company of Dragoons, and one company of the Third Infantry, Brovet Major J. H. Carleton, First Dragoons, Commander.

Fort Marcy, Santa Fe, New Mexico, one company Second Artillery and one ompany of the Third Infantry, Brevet Lieut. Col. H. Brocks. Eccoud Artillery, Commander.

Fort Conrad, Valverde, New Mexico, two companies

Fort Conrad, Valverde, New Mexico, two companies Second Dragoons, Major M. S. Howe, Second Dragoons, Commander.

Fort Fillmore, Brasico, New Mexico, two companies, one of the Virst Dragoons and one of the Third Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel D. S. Miles, Third Infantry, Companier.

one of the First Dragoons and one of the Third Infantry, Commander.

Fort Defiance, Navajo country, New Mexico, three companies, one of the Second Arillers and two of the Chird Infantry, Major E. Bachna, Third Infantry, Commander.

Fort Webster. Copper Mines, New Mexico, two companies, one of the Second Dragoons and one of the Third Infantry, Major G. Morris, Third Infantry, Commander.

Camp at Albaquerque, New Mexico, inve companies, two of the First Dragoons one of the Second Dragoons and one of the Third Infantry, Commander, two of the First Dragoons, one of the Second Dragoons and two of the Third Infantry, Pawet Major W. N. Grier, First Dragoons, Commander, Fort Massachusetts, Utah country, two companies, one of the First Dragoons and one of the Third Infantry, Major G. A. H. Blake, First Dragoons, Commander.

Escort to Mexican Boundary Commission one company. Third Infantry, Second Lieutenant D. C. Green, Second Infantry, Commander.

Camp Yuma, north of Gilla California, three companies, Second Infantry, Commander.

Mission of San Biego, California, two companies, one of the First Dragoons and one of the Urist Artillary, Dravet Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Magnuder, First Artillary, Dravet Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Magnuder, First Artillary, Commander.

Sen Luis Rey, San Diego, California, Detachment. Second Industry, Commander.

munder. Sen Luis Rey, San Diego, California, Detachment. Se-cond Licutement A. J. Siemmer, First Ardiery, Com-

cond Licutenant A. J. Slemmer, First Artillery, Com-mander.

Renche del Chine, 120 miles from San Diego, Califor-fornia, one company, Second Infantry, Capteta C. S. Lo-vell. Second Infantry, Commander.

Camp Miller, San Josephn river, California, two compa-nics Second Infantry, First Lieutement T. Moore, Se-cond Infantry, Commander.

Monterey Redoubt, Montercy, California, one company, Third Artillery, Captain H. S. Barton, Third Artillery, Commander.

Third Artillery, Captain H. S. Barton, Third Artillery, Commander.

Precidio San Francisco, near San Francisco one company Third Artillery, Major C. S. Merchant, Third Artillery, Commander.

Benicia. Collibrela, five companies, one of the Pirst Fraguous and four of the Second Infantry, Major W. Schwell. Second Infantry, Commander.

Fort Orford, Port Orford, Oregon, one company, Pirst Dragoous, First Lieutemant H. W. Stanton, First Dragoous, Commander.

Columbia Barracks, Vancouver, one company First Artillery, Brev. Major J. S. Mathaway, First Artillery, Commander.

Artillery, Brev. Major J. S. Mathaway, First Artillery, Constander.
Dalies of Columbia, Oregon, Detachment, First Lieut.
J. J. Woods, First Artillery, Commander.
Steffascom, Puget's Sound, one company First Artillery, Cept. B. H. Hill, First Artillery, Commander.
En route to Pseific coast, ten companies Fourth Intentry, Lieut. Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, Fourth Infantry, Commander.

tailed information relative to all the permanent fortifications of the country, reference is respectfully invited to the report of the Chief Regimeer, accordancy in the first of the Regimeer of War, to the Rolling House of Regimeentatives, under date of December 2, 1931, and which has been printed by order of the House.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) S Course, Adjutant General.
How C M Corres, Adjutant General.
Adjutant General's office, August 12, 1852.

CITY NEWS.

The Cuban Patriota

MASS AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEORAL-THE CERS-MONIES AT THE PEREMASON'S HALL, IN SECON-WAY.

It was announced in the papers, and made generally known over the city, that a grand and solemn High Mass would be celebrated yesterday morning, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the repose of the souls of Gen. Lopes and his fellow martyrs, in the last Cuban revolution. About two hundred and thirty gentlemen, natives of Cuba, or the some of men torn on the island, with a large number of highly respectable citizens, attended in the church at half-past ten o'clock in the foreneen. Yesterday being the anniversary of the execution of Lopez. the Crecles came attired in deep mourning, and wearing mourning badges upon the left arm; a number of them acted as vergers in the church, and discharged that duty with a solemnity bentting the occasion, accompanied with that survity of manner, which is characteristic of the natives of the unhappy island.

When the hour for the commencement of the service arrived, considerable disappointment, and some chagrin, were experienced by all present at the announcement, that there would not be a High Mass,

nouncement, that there would not be a High Mass, and that that imposing ceremony would be dispensed with upon the occasion.

Immediately afterwards, the Rev. Mr. McClosky came upon the altar, and celebrated the ordinary low mass for the dead. This ceremony is always impressive The church casts aside her gorgeous vesture, and the priests appear habited in the garments of wow which are worn in the passion week of Lent—the towering tapers on cach side of the altar are extinguished, and a flickering light from two small wax candles is alone visible—the taper stands are cased, the altar hung with black, the tinkling of bells is stilled, and responses by muffled knocks are alone heard—the seraphic voice of the choir is silenzed, and the rolling tunder of the organ hushed. All this was observable in the ceremony of yesterday; but still the patriots of Cuba were dissatisfied in their opinion, the church should cahaust the pomp of wee? in celebrating the service for the departed soul of their idel and hero, and it appears that a promise was given to that effect by His Grace Archbishop Hughes, which was afterwards broken.

The following letter will enlighten the wublic

and it appears that a primise was given to that effect by His Grace Archbishop Hughes, which was afterwards broken.

The following letter will enlighten the public upon this part of the subject:—

Bigur Raysana Farma.—The Catholic Cubans new in New York, feel a tender and religious anxiety to celebrate in a breeming and respectful manner, the anniversary of the death of their brothers and friends who were taken from the misst year at Principe, Trinidad, Los Pozas. Atares and Habano.

We pray of you therefore, to accede to our earnest request to have masses said for their eternal repeas at the dathedral, on the lat of September, from 6 A. M. to the bour of grand mass and then a grand mass.

We would also desire if it should seem proper to you. Sir, to have a brief sermon, avoiding as befitting this solumn and peculiar occasion, all political remarks of whatever tendency, from the beautiful and impressive taxt, St. Matthew, chap. V. veres 11 and 12.

With your primission, we would prepare a handsome cenotaph, incribed either with the names of our lost friends, or with the places where they yielded up life, to be placed appropriately in the Gathedral during the ceremonics.

I remain yours, &c.

New York, August 29, 1852

On Sunday, the 29th alt., Mr. G. de Betancourt

On Sunday, the 29th ait., Mr. G. de Betancourt and Mr. G. de Gorcouris called on Archbishop Hughes, and he expressed to them that he could not allow them the sermon or the cenotaph, but the masses in the morning, and the Grand Mass at ten o'clock, to which he would invite the clergy to efficiate. As soon as the HERALD, and other papers

Fort McIntosh, Eavedo, Tenas, two companies Pirst Intantry, Commander.

Fort Duncan, Engle Plass, Texas, two companies First Infantry, Commander.

Fort Duncan, Engle Plass, Texas, two companies First Infantry, Commander.

Fort Inge, Leona river, Texas, one company Second Dragoons, First Licuit J. M. Hawes, Second Dragoons, Commander.

Fort Lincoln, Rio Seco. Texas, one company Second Dragoons, Copt. J. W. Newton, Second Dragoons, Commander.

Fort Merrill, Nucces river, Texas, one company Rifles, Major G. B. Crittenden, Rifles, Commander.

Antin, Texas, Detachment, Brevet Brig. Gen. W. S. Haney, Second Dragoons, Copmander.

Fort Graham, Jose Maria Villago, Texas, one company Second Dragoons, Brevet Major H. H. Sibley, Second Dragoons, Commander.

Fort Worth, West fork Trinity River, Texas, one company Second Dragoons, Demander.

Fort Mason, Elm fork Trinity River, Texas, two companies Second Dragoons, Brevet Col. C. A. May, Second Bragoons, Commander.

Fort Belbrap, Main fork Brazos River, Texas, five companies Fifth Infantry, Col. G. Loomis, Fifth Infantry, Commander.

officiate.

As soon as the Herald, and other papers, announced the grand mass, the Archbishop, and two Bisheps, with a great number of Catholic clergy, met at the Archbishop's house, and concluded that it would create a sensation in the Catholic world, and particularly in the dominion of her Catholic Majesty; and teey decided to have only one single mass, without any function becoming to that object whatsoever.

Mr. P de Gorcouria will, therefore, fuel very much obliged to any Protestant church that will offer their temple to him so that he may have the ceremony performed in a manner worthy the memory of the brave, who fell for the cause of liberty in Cuba, his beloved country. He lives at 180 East Fifteenth street.

At the conclusion of the mass, the Cuban goutleman proceeded arm in arm to the large assembly room, No. 600 Breadway. They made an imposing demonstration, and attracted much respect for themselves, and sympathy for their cause, by their bearing and demeanor. The room was bentifugly decorated. The wall at the extreme end was hung with plain black cloth, without ornament; upon the centre of this was suspended the flag of Cuba—the one borne by Schor Marras in the expedition—festooned with black. Its white and lone star appeared prominent in the centre, and every eye was turned towards it. A raised dais converted was turned towards it. A raised dais converted was festooned with black. Its white and lone star appeared prominent in the centre, and every eye was turned towards it. A raised dais, carpeted, was placed under the banner, from which a speaker could address the assembly. The room was well filled. There were about two hundred gentlemen present. Four soul stirring orations were pronounced in the Spanish language, and the flashing eyes and animated countenances observable during their delivery, told plainly that the blood of old Casthe circulated in the hearts of the audience. The speakers were Señors M. Tolon, Franciso Aguero Estrada, M. J. Arange, and F. Armas.

We publish the address of Señor M. Tolon, translated into the English language:

MR. TOLON'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen-We have just come forth from the Tempie of God and are yet under the profound impressions left on each heart by the duty for which we are assembled—this solema, august, and painful duty, at which religion and the country presided—the one in tears and mourning, but the ather wearing its eternal smile of light and cansolation. It was not a spectacle of regal pount, or vain ostenialion—it was the humble but imposing sight of a community of exiles, uniting in the House of the Lord. In the land of the stranger, to raise their pearers to Heaven for the repose of their brothers, who ofered themselves in sacrifice for the liberty of their native land. We raised no sumptuous centraph, but the well of grief is upon our bowes: its place of fureral blazons we give bitter tears—in place of eleters of gold, and becauful trophes, the deep and shoese lamonations of our wounded hearts where every electious martyr for the redemption of Cula has his chizagh engravet that his blazon somiptured, we have placed our content the feet of the out our probable for the eyes of man; we have implored, not our probable for the eyes of man; we have implored divine mercy, not sought human admiration; for, instead of a sarco-planyae encircled with blazing torshes, our country and heart to the part of the eyes of man; we have implored with solders and artillery, to syst death upon their tymats. The givey of the harces of Fuerte 1 rincipe, Printide and Los Fazon, is too high to be represented by any earthly monument. The and worthy monument, the true apotheous of the martyrs, whose ennityersay we this day eclebrate, will be the fag of free Cuba, planted in triumph, by our own hands, on the very spot where they fell, and the cry of Liberty for Cuba, thundering from San Automoto Makoy, mingto with the death read of the Spanish lies. This to them will be the most solenne may have a subject to the part of the resonating ecloses to our Cuba in chains. The cry of angular britises perpetuially on our ears. Let us wallow our splan is uncertaine

of their reflections?—towards that integrations and detestable government that has put the barrier of the cean interest that has put the barrier of the cean interest that and their motherland planing on her a warined on our senters and at our fine-sides to repeller the follows? Names indeed for our fine-sides to repeller the desire to be vanded, like our oppressors. We deter that to carry this that, like our oppressors. We deter that the carry this that, like our oppressors. We deter that the carry this that her branch offers miltry accoverant that is seen need food of peace and trying knowes; we have not thy sained tempts to thate the wrath of the impleas and to note the a work of wickedness and determine we have the complete the understanding of our chemies, and move their some to reason and justice. But if it has piezed thy divine wisdom to decree that the people of data shall come to their political isno of promise, not through the easy path of peace but by the rough way of war, then O Lord of liests strengthen our arms, emodrange our hearts, and in spire fash and rectitude in our souls, to reach the cad of our journey in triumph, and prove worthy thy supreme goodness; catrod thy shraighty arm and put as under the treubled waters of a sat guinary revolution, that we may pass happily through in our went to entration. Turn O Lord a thook of mercy upon us; let this banner, now velicd in marring for the chosen sone of an innecent people, who full under the hands of their butchers while defending it like heroes, be unto us an ark of covenant; and then O Lord thy divine Word shall be fulfilled anew :—" The people that sat in darkness as a great light; and to them that set in the region of the schoder of death light is sprung up."

The remainder were of similar import.

We also give the substance of the address of Sener F. Armas, pronounced extempore:—

The remainder were of similar impore.—
We also give the substance of the address of Seher F. Armas, pronounced extempore.—
Senor Armas said that he was not apt in making a review of the events which the was not apt in making a review of the events which that on the first of September last year, and old not consider it necessary, after the description and speeches which had been just read. He shared the misfortmess which hit been just read. He shared the misfortmess which hit been just read. He shared the misfortmess which hit been just read. He shared the misfortmess which had been just read. He shared the misfortmess which had been just read. He shared the misfortmess which hit had been just the land. He had a server were to die victims of their leve for the cause of Cuban liberty, he must acknowledge that the chroimstances which accompanied that even was far from prejudicating the independence of that bland. Who could forget (becombined) that Josquim de Agüero was shot in spite of the precious teers which were halling from the eyes of the ladies of Puerfo Principe, impioring his his? Who could forget that Armentero was executed in spite of the pand on granted him? Who could forget that Crittenden and his con-principe were shot, and after that barbarous sacrifice, the cannibals threw themselves upon their violins, trampled upon them, aftached them to ropes, and after heving taken their dresses drew the bodies in triumph, through the streets of Havano, and, drouk with blood and fury, cut the skall of one of the victims, of which they made a cup in which they drank with delight a beverage, composed of blood, wine, and Amarican brains? Who would be able to forget the ignominious manner in which Naciso Lopez was excuted—the hero who had given his glorious days to Spain, and who had treated with an andeserved generosity the prisoners he made in his last caupaign? He (the speaker) next alided to the impression that all these events ought to make on the sous of Havano. Here were decided by some, and were without arms

The orators were frequently interrupted with eries of bueno, bueno, during the delivery, and greeted at the conclusion of each with lond cheers and fra-

The New York Industrial Congress. HIGHLY INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS OF THE IN DUSTRIALS.

A meeting of this association was duly advertised

for Tuesday evering, accompanied by an announcement that important business would be offered for consideration, and a pressing invitation was given to delegates to attend. Our reporter was present at the Supreme Court, New City Hell-which is the place where the congress held its meetings—at half-past seven o'clock. He found the door shut, and that no person had attended. At a few minutes past eight, two or three gentlemen came, but none of them seemed to possess the "open sessame" power of getting in. They were soon joined by & few others, and, at a quarter to nine o'clock, sixteen persons were in attendance. Mr. Kingsley, Secrelary, pro tem., and Mr. Handerson, Corresponding Secretary, were present. Daniel Willetts sat on the upper step, and John L. Kingsley and William John Young acted as secretaries.

The entire party sat down upon the steps of the

The entire party sat down upon the stops of the stop, and had certainly an excellent opportunity of debating any subject coely. No regular meeting was organized; but two or three subjects, vital to the character and management of the congress, were treated in a conversational sort of debate. The first was relative to the famous correspondence of John G. Woodraff and Alexander Smith No. 2, which appeared in the BERALD, of Monday last. Many members were of opioins that the world should know they really could muster ten cents; and there is no doubt that, if the books had been there, and any light to be had, an indignat denial to Smith's assertion would have been entered.

One gentlemen said he thought the affair was a new ism, and othat the votes of the working men would be sold at the election, as be had heard

would be sold at the election, as be had heard of members of this congress getting as much as one hundred delinar from leading parties already. A member said this was not a fact; no man's vote would be sold; he had attended at the Aster House, A member said this was not a fact; no man's vote would be sold; he had attended at the Astor House, when Mr. Seward and many of his party were there, and after these gentlemen had endorsed and accepted the principle of progressive industrial legisletion, he had asked, and received, one hundred dollars to carry on the cause. He did not sell any man's vote, but wanted the money for advertising, printing tickets, and so forth.

Other members were of opinion that the nomination of candidates by conventions was had and correct; that the workingmen should have their measuresting, nominate their own candidates, distribute the tickets, and do the work themselves.

Others preferred the present system.

Mr. Kingsley said he paid for the advertisement calling this meeting, which appeared in the Herallo, himself—as he thought that gratuitous editorial notices in the papers were not official, and did not answer the purpose; and he wanted to know when they world next meet, and also, if the present company world subscribe as much as would pay for the next advertisement.

Several members thought that they might not

would subscribe as much as would pay for the next advertisement.

Several members thought that they might not meet until Tuesday, 14th September, and in the meantime, they could make the day known to each other, and not incur any outlay. It was finally arranged to meet on Tuesday, 7th inst., and use the peripatetic mode of advertising until that time.

The question of an adjournment to French's for a drink was well received at first, but ultimately fell to the savund as an en marker matter, each marker.

drink was well received at first, but ultimately fell to the ground, as an en masse matter, each member being left to drink and pay for the same on his own hook. The meeting then descended from the steps at a quarter past nine at night.

As no minutes were entered up, nor any roll read, we cannot give the names of the speakers.

It was announced in some of the papers that the Congress would make the necessary arrangements to receive and accommedate the delegates, in first Wedneeday in September (yesterday,) but there was no meeting, no delegates, no room, or no con-

was no meeting, no delegates, no room, or no con-gress. Indeed, judging from the aspect of the meeting on Tuesday, it is more than probable that the congress will soon be without a "local habita-jeon," whatever it's fortune may be in enjoying a "name."

Theatrical and Musical.

PENING OF THE LYCEUM THEATER-J. W. WALLACK, ESQ.
FOR THE NEW YORK HURALD.
The return of this gentleman to the position of The return of this gentleman to the position of manager in this city, claims more than a passing notice from us as journalists, and is an event of more than ordinary meters to the public. Under his direction, at the National theatre in this city, were first presented the best plays in the language, with such an assemblage of talent in their impersonation and completeness in their mounting, as had never before been seen in this country, and he was at once admitted to be the manager, par excellence, who could satisfy the public, and raise the character of the theatre to the highest standard.

Before commenting on the accident that overthrew all his well matured plans, and rotarded the progress of the drama for years in this city, we will glance at Mr. Wallned's career in America, as connected with the stage.

progress of the drama for years in this city, we will glance at Mr. Wallneis's career in America, as connected with the stage.

In August, 1818, Mr. Wallack came to this coontry, and made his first appearance at the Parktheatre, as "Macbeth." He was at that time in his 24th year, and but lately married. There who saw him then, remember him as a splendid specimen of manly beauty, and one of the most graceful actors that ever trod the boards. His next performances were. "Corrioleaus," "Hamlet," and "Rolla," followed by others of the highest range of legitimate tragedy, in all of which he was pre-eminently successful throughout the United States. Mr. Wallack remained in this country about two years, on this, his first visit, during which his son John Leeter Vallack was born, in this city.

Prior to his arrival here, and when only twenty-two years of age, Mr. Wallack was accing the opposite parts with the great Edmund Kean, then at the rough of his fame; and when that gifted actor came to this country in 1821, Mr. Wallack returned to England, being ongaged by Elliston to fill Keau's place at Drury Lane. In the autumn of 1822 Mr. Wallack returned to this country, and was saided as established favyrite wherever he appeared.

During this visit, while on his way to Philadelphia During this visit, while on his way to Phitadelphia to fubilit an engagement, he was thrown from a stage, and received a compound fracture of the leg, to severe that it kept him conduct to his room for seven months, at the end of walco time, atthough numble to walk, he gave an entertainment at the Park, and he actually parformed the character of Captain Bertram on crutches! four successive maths, to immense andiences. Returning to kingland, he placed himself under the care of Sir Astley Conver, and in about of glaten months from the time land, be placed himself under the care of Sir Astley Cooper, and in about eighteen months from the time of the accident, returned to this country. On the accident, returned to this country. On the accident, returned to this country. On the authors is Captain Bertram (still on crutches). The audience received him with the heartlest warmth, sympathy for his misfortune being blended with their enthusiasm. The afterpiece was "My Aant," and public curiosity was excited to the highest pitch to know how Wallack could possibly personate the dashing hero, heabling on crutches. The curtain rose; his voice was beard at the wing, and in a moment Mr. Wallack rushed on the stage as blek Dashall, with as sound a pair of legs, encased in white oord smalls and top boots, as ever stepped arross the boards of old Drury. A moment's pause in mute wonder, and then "the house rose at him," and the applause rang loud and long, until it "awoke the cohoes, that did applaud back again."

stepped arross the boards of old Pray. A moment's paiss in mute wonder, and then "the house ross at him," and the applause rang loud and long, until it "awoke the echoes, that did applaud back again."

After making a most successful tour through this country, Mr. Wallack was recalled to Eugland to assume the position of stage manager and loading actor at Drary Lane, under the management of Billiston, and, subsequently, that of Mr. Stephen Price. A prood position this for a young man, univity years of age, to be elected to this post of hone by those voteran managers, and to flud willingly enrolled beneath his banners the greatest living English actors of his time! At the end of four years, Mr. Wallack accepted most liberal offers from America, and obtained a conge of one year from Lamerica, and obtained a conge of one year from the management of Drury Lane, the committee of management selecte Mr. Wallack to take the entire direction of that time. In 1830, Mr. Stephen Price having retired from Drury Lane, the committee of management selecte Mr. Wallack to take the entire direction of that times of stable and the standard farces as "Popping the Question," &c., completaly resussitated the fortunes of the theatre, which continued to prosper so long as Mr. Wallack remained director.

In 1831 Captain Poihill became lessee of Drury Lane, and attlirethined Mr. Wallack as stage manager. At the end of this seasen he again came to America, and during this visit first appeared in those dramas in which he has attained such eclebrity, and in which he has attained were done the same number at Drury Lane, under the management of the second proper dramatical temple with the most brilliant prospect of success, his every

nine times.
In a few days, Mr. Wallack will open the Ly-

In a few days, Mr. Wallack will open the Lyceum, and once more present himself to the public in his managerial capacity, and, soon after, again appear to his friends in some of those characters which he has made exclusively his own. Surrounded, as he will be, by a host of public favorities, and sustained by the warmest friendship and good feeling of thousands of our less citizens, in every rection of the city and country, his success is certain. After enduring severe sickness for nearly a year pest in England, he has now wholly recovered his usual robust health and good spirits, and we lock forward to his first appearance with a bright anticipation of true enjoyment. Commending the Lyceum, under Mr. Wallack's management, to the patronage of the true friends of the drama rightly conducted, we wish him all good fortune and continued prosperity.

BOWERY TREATER.—The dramatic representations of My. E. Eddy, and Miss Horon have given, since the

Bowery Theatre.—The dramatic representations of Mr. E. Eddy, and Miss Horon have given, since the opening of this theatre, the utmost satisfaction and dolight to the visiters. The pieces selected for this evening are the beautiful drama of the "Corsiean Brothers," to see the tableaux of which is worth the price of admission, independent of the admirable representations of the brothers Fabien and Louis dei Franchi, by Mr. Eddy. The other pieces are the "Vermont Wool Dealer," and the drama of the "Blind Eoy."

BROADWAY THEATRE. - The performances of Miss BROADWAY THEATRE.—The performances of Miss Julia Dean, Messis. Conway, Davidge, Whithing and other comedians of celebrity continue to draw large audiences. The attractions for this evening consist of the comedy of the "Love Chase," with Julia Dean in the character of Constance, and Mr. Conway as Master Wildrake. Miss Price will dence an Irish lilt, and the entertainments will terminate with the new farce of "Good for Nothing," in which Davige, will sustain the part of Tom Dibbles.

Davige, will sustain the part of Tom Dibbles.

Niblo's Garden.—This beautiful theatre is nightly visited by large and highly respectable audiences. To-night the receipts are for the benefit of Mad. Fleury Jolly, and her last appearance in this city. The amusements will consist of opera and ballet. The entertainments will commence with the overture Les Diamons de la Couronne, which will be succeeded by the opera of the 'Crown Diamonds,' Mad. Fleury Jolly as La Caterina, and M. Diguet as Don Henrique. Between the acts the celebrated French and Spanish cancers will display their Terpischorien abilities in various dances.

Burron's Theatre—The manager of this me.

pischorian abilities in various dances.

Buston's Theatre — The manager of this successful catablishment still keeps to the representation of fine old counciles, the characters in which are filled by the most talented councilans. The selections for this evening are the "Heir at Law," with Burton in his inimitable character of Pangloss. The other characters will be sustained by the stock company. The amusements will covalude with the "Gardener's Wife." Messrs. Fisher, Thompson, Levere, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Skerrett, and Mrs. Fisk appear to night. The house, no doubt, will be crowded as usual.

NATIONAL THEATRE. - This theatre is every pight NATIONAL THEATHE.—This theatre is every night well filled, and the entertainments, if we judge from the enthusiasm of the audience, seem to afferd great pleasure to them. "Uncle Totals Cabin" will be presented again this evening, with the same east, after which Herr Cline will appear on the tight rope, and will make three changes of character without leaving the rope. This will be followed by La Neapolitan, by Miss Partington and Mr. Yates. The terminating piece will be the burlesque of "Otello," with T. D. Rice as Otello.

lesque of "Otello," with T. D. Rice as Otello.

New York Theatre.—Bulwor's splendid play, called the "Lady of Lyons," is the attractive feature for this evening. Miss Eliza Logan will sustain the character of Pauline, and Mr. Neafic as Claude Meinette. This piece, wherever it is played, always draws well, and consequently the reasonable presumption is, that the New York Theatre will be grand ballot divertisement. The atterations which have been made in this establishment are great improvements, and, if proper attraction be kept up by the manager, his success may be considered certain.

CASTLE GAUDEN.—The Parallers.—

CASTLE GARDEN. - The Ravels present a program-Castle Gaiden.—The Ravels present a programme for this evening which is very attractive. The performances will commence with evolutions on the cords classique. This will be followed by the comic pantomines, entitled the "Soldier for Love," and the "Coopers," which will introduce all the Ravels, the Lehmans, Marzetta, and other persons of eminence in this character of performances. The whole will terminate with the exercises of the "Bedonin Arabs."

donin Arabs."

AMERICAN Museum.—The pleasing pieces entitled the "Maid of Museum," and the "Limorlek
Boy," will be represented this afternoon at the
Museum; and the new piece, suited the "Orphan's
Dream," will be given in the cycling, all of which
are cast to the full strength of the company.

CHRISTY's OFERS HOUSE. - Christy's popular band of mirth provoking darkies, have provided another attractive entertainment for this evening. Several new features have lately been added to their per-

THE METROPOLITAIN HOTEL.

The Opening Dinner-Description of the House-Arrival of United States Senator and other Distinguished Gueste, &c.

The Metropolitan Hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Prince street, was opened yesterday forthe reception of guests. It is under the proprietorship of the brothers Leland, who formerly kept the Clim ton Hotel in Beekman street. Before the house wad opened, four hundred persons had engaged rooms. Last night there were five hundred lodgers in the house, and the clerks were obliged to refuse three hundred applications for apartments. An opening dinner, or "house warming," as the

old Knickerbockers used to term it, was given last evening by the proprietors, and all who were present agreed in pronouncing it a very comfortabl, affair of its kind. There were about three hundred guests present, including members of the press nembers of the city government, members of the bar, and ton vicants of various professions. The bill of fare was a good one, and the appetites of the guests were fully equal to its full appreciation. The covers were removed at about seven o'clock, and for about an hour the clatter of knives and forks and the jingling of glasses betokened sharp work. It is enough to say of this part of the enter-tainment, that the meats, &c , were good and well served, and the wines, of several brands, were ex-

hotel building and furnishing, we submit a brief description of the house, which, even in its unfinished state, fairly dazzles and bewilders the visiter, and causes him to think of the palaces of "Arabian Nights' " tales, or of the aboles of the happy dwellers in fairy land Think, for instance, of slaking one's thirst in a hotel from gold and silver goblets, with water drawn from a pitcher of the same material, or of giving the last touch to one's vest collar, at dinner time, before a mirror worth \$10,000. But such are part of the appointments of this new Inn by the Broadway roadside. The site is that on which formerly stood Niblo's Garden-But for the description.

The Metropolitan Hotel is one of the most magnifi-

But for the description.

The Motropolitan Hotel is one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the country, and, perhaps, in the world. No expease has been spared in rearing the edifice, or in fitting it out with all the modern improvements. The building forms an L, three hundred feet fronting on Broadway, and two hundred feet on Prince street. It is six stories high, and pretents a front of brown stone, handsomely finished. The architecture is teymed Reman, though the style is not pure in any order.

The main entrance, on Broadway, is Abrough a spaulous doorway, and leads to the public office of the house. On the first floor are the ladies reception room, gentlemen's lounging room, dressing rooms, and other apartments necessary to the proper reception of guests, prior to assigning tham rooms. The floors of the office and other public rooms ar, paved with marble slabs. The mantles in the reception rooms are made of rare marble, and the fugniture is all rich and inviting. There is a prival staircase leading from the ladies reception room to the second story, but the thoroughfare to the upperpart of the house is by the broad staircase, which is very wide, and protected on each side by heavy bannisters, surmounted with a massive oak rail, handromely wrought out, and polished to the highest extent. The first landing is limited by a window of stained glass, which is finished in an elaborate style, presenting, among other designs, the Arms of the United States, the Arms of the City of New York. The Capitol at Washington and the City Hall are also ropresented. The soloring is magnificent, and the window, altogether, is a feature of the house.

On the second foor are four elegant parlors, viz: a ladies parlor, twenty-four by thirty feet, in which are three very large mirrors; the namicelpiece is of beautiful white marble, ornamented with great skill. The furniture is of rozewood, covered with rich brocatelle; and silk damask curtains are hung at the windows. The walls are painted in rich panel work. A dor op with green notrocco. The oraper's answers with green not green, and the carpet exceedingly rich, though by no means gay. In fact, the carpet throughout the house are of the most expensive fabric, and selected with great good taxio. There are on this floor, besides the parlors, reading young, &c., sixteen suits of apartments, of which it is needless to say aught but that they are irruished in a style of elegance hitherto unsurpassed in the annals of hotel keeping; the furniture in the parlors, in the sleeping apartments, and bathing rooms, being especially adapted to the use for which it is designed. Hot and cold water is always on in the bath room which is attached to sook sait, and the bath are all fitted with a showering apparatus. The Prince street wing of this floor is occavited by a magnificent dining room, to be used for the five of clock ordinary. This room is one hundred and four feet six inches in length, by thirty-six feet in width. There are on the sides of the room six earns of some nation. Over the four doers are the coats of arms of some nation. Over the four doers are the coats of arms of some nation. Over the four doers are the coats of arms of some nation. Over the four doers are the coats of arms of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Buttimore, and Boston. The pacels of the doors are mirrors. At the head of the room is also a very fine mirror, though not quite so large as inal at the head of the alloon. The side tables are of seagllols, and the work surrounding them is rare and beautiful. Just beneath each slab or side table is a piece of carred work, representing a bacchanalian device, brength out in high releft. The walls are freecoed it, the highest taylo. The celling is finished in pacel work, and at the corners of the panels are thrown in fruit pieces, bonquets, and other appropriate designs. There are four elaborately wrought chandelions and twenty ride breakts, for gas, all finished, and colored it what is called "dragon gilt." Connected with the dining room are the partners, the con

new features have lately been added to their performence.

Woop's Minstrans.—The amusements nightly given by this favorite band of minstrels, are attracting overflowing houses. To nightithey offer a fine programme, which embedies all those great favorites, Horn, Briggs, Meyer, Cambell, Torer, Sedgewick, and Herman.

Airs Mowatt has been engaged, and will appear at Cincinnati during the present month.

Miss Juin Bennett is playing at Detroit.